

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS: Cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York taken.

Volume XXX. No. 93

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Matinee at One o'clock. Evening—Last Night.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—Dor, or, THE CHICKEN OF THE LITH. Matinee at One o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—CORPORAL CANTOUCHE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—GALIC CHIEFS.—NEW YORK FIREMAN. Matinee at One o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE GAMES OF LOVE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE STREETS OF NEW YORK. Matinee at One o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—WORKMEN OF PARIS.—RED CROSS.—MISCHIEF MAKING.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—TWO MAMMOTH PAT WORMS.—LIVING SKULLS.—DWARF.—GIANT BOY.—INGRAM'S. Open Day and Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—GOTTSCHE'S. FAREWELL MATINEE, at One o'clock.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—STROKOSCH'S MATINEE, at One o'clock.—DE KATOW, WELLS.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—STROKOSCH'S MATINEE, at One o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Hall, 514 Broadway.—STROKOSCH'S MATINEE, at One o'clock.

HOOVER'S MINSTRELS, 199 and 201 Bowery.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—WHO'S FOOT AT THE BURST?

SALLE DIABOLIQUE, 538 Broadway.—ROBERT HELLER'S. ILLUSIONS AND COMIC SONGS.—GRUES. Matinee at One o'clock.

HIPPOTHEATRON, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC ENTERTAINMENTS.—THE FLEET OF LANTERNS. Matinee at One o'clock.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—BALLET, PANTOMIME, BURLESQUE, &c.—KIM-KE. Matinee at One o'clock.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

THE SITUATION.

The new movement of the Army of the Potomac, alluded to in the *HERALD* of yesterday and Thursday, is fully described up to Wednesday night, and partially up to Thursday afternoon, in the despatches which we publish this morning. The Second and Sixth corps moved from their works early on last Wednesday morning, their places before Petersburg being supplied by portions of the Army of the James, from the north side of James river. Sheridan's cavalry also participated in the movement. The route of march was to the southwest for some distance, and then diverged to the northwest, towards the Southside Railroad. The Rebels met with no opposition. Slight resistance was made, however, to the Fifth corps on reaching Gravelly run; but the enemy was soon driven away and the stream crossed. A short distance beyond it the rebels were found in a strong position, and one division of the Fifth corps soon became engaged in a sharp fight, which lasted about an hour and a half, and resulted in driving the enemy from the field. Generals Grant, Meade and Warren were present during the engagement. The entire Union casualties in the affair were about two hundred and fifty. One hundred rebel prisoners were taken. The rebels were believed to be in strong force in the vicinity of Gravelly run, and a heavy battle on the next day (Thursday) was expected. Heavy firing in the direction of the front was heard on that day at City Point, from half-past ten in the forenoon till half-past one in the afternoon, indicating that this anticipation had been realized; but the latest despatches received give nothing definite regarding the matter. The roads travelled by the troops were excellent on Wednesday; but early on Thursday morning rain commenced to fall, and it continued it might retard operations. General Sheridan was last heard of at Dinwiddie Court House, and was supposed to be aiming at that last remaining artery of supplies for Lee's army, the Southside Railroad. He had met but little opposition. If he should succeed in cutting it, of which we only doubt its certainty, the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg by General Lee will become inevitable. Our map presents the field of operations and the route of march.

A highly important report from Texas is contained in our New Orleans dispatch of the 29th of March. It is said that General Law, Governor of the Union army, who went to Matamoros, Mexico, some time ago, to settle some difficulties with the Emperor Maximilian's command there, had a conference at Point Isabel with General Slaughter, the rebel commander at Brownsville, Texas, at the request of the latter, and the result was that a bearer of despatches sent to New Orleans by General Wallace was directed to hand on his return at Galveston, which is held by the rebels. All this is supposed to indicate preparations on the part of the rebel chiefs in Texas for declaring that State independent of the Jeff. Davis confederacy, preparatory to its return to the Union.

The grand advance of the national forces on Mobile was commenced on the 17th of March, by the movement of troops from Dauphin Island to the mainland on both sides of the bay, and on the 18th the march towards the city commenced. Very little opposition from the enemy was encountered, except in the matter of torpedoes, a number of which were found planted in the ground on the route. The Thirtieth and Sixteenth corps composed the army's advance, and Generals Canby, Gordon Granger and A. J. Smith are all in the field. The navy was fully prepared to co-operate. It was not thought that any serious resistance would be made to the advance towards the city, and the rebels, when it was believed the rebels, from behind their strong works, said to be garrisoned by about fifteen thousand men, would show stubborn opposition. A New Orleans dispatch reports heavy fighting in the neighborhood of Mobile on the 21st of March, the sound of artillery being heard during the entire day.

Very interesting news regarding the movements of the national forces under General Thomas is contained in late Richmond papers. It is said that between fifteen and eighteen thousand infantry, under General Stanley, are co-operating with Sherman's six thousand cavalrymen in their raid into Southwestern Virginia. They were last heard from at Greenville, more than half way from Knoxville to Bristol, and their destination is supposed to be Lynchburg. Accompanying the expedition is an engineer corps of two thousand, which rebuilds the railroad as it advances.

Augusta despatches in Richmond papers say the Yankees burned and abandoned Dalton, Georgia, several days ago, and that General Grierson is on a cavalry raid in North Mississippi.

General Sherman's army remained quietly encamped in the vicinity of Goldsboro on Tuesday last. No demonstrations in its front had been made by Johnston since the defeat of his men at Bentonville and their hasty retreat towards Raleigh. General Sherman's troops are now being rapidly refitted throughout, and receiving bountiful supplies of all kinds. The last of the clothing

and shoes intended for them, and three hundred ambulances, were shipped from Washington yesterday. Gen. Sherman's headquarters are to be removed from Savannah to Newbern, N. C.

The steamship Bat, with Major General Sherman on board, on his return to Goldsboro, N. C., arrived safely in Hatteras Inlet on last Wednesday.

President Lincoln had not returned to Washington from the armies on James river up to a late hour last night.

A band of rebel guerrillas on last Thursday afternoon captured a passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Green Spring, sixteen miles east of Cumberland, Md., robbed the passengers and burned the cars.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced asking an appropriation to pay the expenses of repairing the damages done to the State canals by the recent floods. Bills were reported to authorize the consolidation of certain Brooklyn railroad companies; relating to brokers' commissions; relating to the Police and Justices' Courts of Brooklyn; conferring additional powers on the Arbitration Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce; incorporating the Eastern District (Brooklyn) Library Association; and for the payment of certain extraordinary expenses of Brooklyn. A bill was reported allowing the Central Railroad Company to charge two and one-half cents per mile for way fare. The committee on Education reported a bill which reduces the license fee in the country from five to one dollar, and in cities from ten to two and one-half dollars; recommends the licensing of restaurants and repeals the clause requiring twenty freeholders to sign the petition for permission to sell spirituous liquors. Bills were passed to amend the charter of the Bloomington Savings Bank; to amend the Quarantine act; to amend the charter of the French Benevolent Society of New York; and to provide for the erection of a new Capitol. The bill to facilitate the acquisition of lands for the Croton Water Reservoirs was returned from the executive chamber for correction, and on motion the expenditures under the bill were limited to three hundred thousand dollars. The bill was then passed. In evening session the bill amending the Registry law was taken up as the special order, and debate having been had thereon progress was reported.

In the Assembly the Soldiers' Voting bill was referred to a select committee, with instructions to report this morning. Bills were passed for the better regulation of the State Inebriate Asylum; to incorporate the German-American Colonization Society; and relative to the Department of Surveys and Buildings in the city of New York. On motion the bill relating to Justices' and Police Courts in the city of New York was laid on the table.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The European mails brought by the Asia arrived in this city last night. The advices by this steamer, received by telegraph from Halifax, have already been published.

There was considerable excitement manifested by the firemen of the city yesterday in consequence of the passage by the Legislature of a bill to establish a paid fire department; but they did not allow their feelings to carry them into any violation of good order. Meetings of a number of the fire companies were held last evening, at which speeches were made and opinions interchanged as to the proper course to be pursued until the new organization shall be in working order. Many of the members expressed their determination to cease doing duty at once; but the majority appeared to be in favor of continuing their services faithfully as long as they may be needed. A mass meeting of representatives of the various companies was held this evening at Firemen's Hall, when a definite course of action was probably decided upon. Mayor Gunther yesterday issued an address to the firemen, urging them to refrain from any unauthorized proceedings, and to continue to perform their duty till the inauguration of the new system shall render their services no longer requisite. At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen a communication was received from Chief Engineer Decker in reference to the city property intended to be turned over to the new Fire Commissioners, and a committee was appointed to take the matter into consideration. A resolution was also adopted calling upon the firemen to stand by their apparatus and organizations to the last, and urging them to yield gracefully to the new institution.

The only drafting in the city yesterday was for the remainder of the quota for the Tenth ward, in the Fifth Congressional district, which was completed. The number necessary to complete the quota of the Seventh ward, Fifth district, will be drawn from the wheel to-day, and perhaps the drawing for the Thirteenth ward, in the same district, will be commenced. None of the State public fund has yet been received by the Supervisors, but as they have resolved heretofore to only receive payments for one year, it is hoped the subscriptions to the county loan will be sufficient to keep them in possession of sufficient funds to pay all men offering to enlist. At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday a resolution was adopted requesting the Board of Supervisors to appoint paymasters at the several marshes and offices in all the Congressional districts, for the purpose of paying the county hand money to such citizens as being forward recruits. At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen a communication was received from Mayor Gunther, and referred to a special committee, recommending the Common Council to apply to the Legislature for authority to issue bonds amounting to twenty millions of dollars to alleviate the burdens of the draft.

Among the wills admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Thomas was that of James Grant, who orders one hundred dollars to be given to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul for the repose of his soul, and one hundred dollars to Archbishop McCloskey for the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

A brother and sister, fifteen and thirteen years of age, named Elwood and Elizabeth Ploomer, were yesterday arrested on the charge of having for some time past been engaged in stealing articles of various kinds from stores in all parts of the city. Their reputed mother, Mrs. Fanie Bonesta, residing at No. 163 West Nineteenth street, was also taken into custody on charge of being in complicity with the children in their larcenous operations, and all three were committed for further examination. In the house of Mrs. Bonesta was found a large quantity of different kinds of goods, supposed to be stolen, valued in all at about twelve hundred dollars.

The new Jewish synagogue of the congregation Shaar Hashomaim (Gate of Heaven), in Livingston street, was consecrated yesterday with the interesting and solemn ceremonies appertaining to such occasions among the descendants of Israel.

The Immigrant steamship City of London, Captain Pettit, for Queenstown and Liverpool, and the steamship City of Bremen, Captain Schwenken, for Southampton and Hamburg, sail at noon to-day. The mails for both vessels close at the Post Office at half-past ten P. M.

The returns of the recent election to decide whether our State constitution shall be so amended as to provide for the appointment of five Commissioners of the Court of Appeals give an aggregate vote of 135,921, with only Dutchess county to hear from. Of this number 55,285 were for the amendment and 80,636 against it, showing a defeat of the proposition by a majority of 25,351.

That apparently permanent body, the Missouri State Convention, has adopted in Committee of the Whole articles of the constitution providing that no person unadvised to read, except through physical causes, shall be allowed to vote in the State, and that foreigners may vote one year after declaring their intentions to become citizens. The Burlington cattle yards, near Chicago, were the scene of great excitement on last Tuesday, and a fearful riot was for a time imminent. The disturbance grew out of a controversy as to the proprietorship of the yards between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the North-western railroad companies; and, during its continuance, hundreds of the excited partisans and employees of the two roads were on the ground, but the police succeeded in preventing any serious results.

The market was active and buoyant yesterday. Government bonds were firm. Gold was steady, and closed at 151 1/2 down town, which was also the closing price at the evening board.

The merchandise markets were irregular yesterday, and prices varied considerably. Domestic produce was generally dull, heavy and lower; but there were exceptions to the rule. Foreign goods were quiet. Cotton was dull and lower, while petroleum ruled dull and heavy. On Change the four market was less active, and a further decline of 1/2 c. to 2/3 c. was established. Wheat was dull and 5 c. to 5 1/2 c. lower. Oats and corn were in limited request, and declined 3/4 c. to 1 c. The pork market opened dull and heavy, and closed decidedly lower. Beef was steady. Lard was in fair demand at previous rates. Whiskey was scarcely so firm. Freight was dull and rates were nominal.

Signs of a Great Battle and the Evacuation of Richmond.

Our latest news from the James river—though scanty, vague and indefinite—is intensely interesting. The facts reported are that on Wednesday last, General Sheridan's cavalry leading the way, a portion of the Army of the Potomac had moved off in the direction of the Southside Railroad; that the infantry column, after crossing Hatcher's run, had met some forces of the enemy, and repulsed them with considerable loss, bringing in a number of prisoners; that General Lee was believed to be hurrying forward troops for the protection of the Southside road; but that Sheridan would, in all probability, be ahead of him. In anticipation of his success, it was expected that the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond would speedily follow.

This is the news on hand of Wednesday's operations. Next we have the intelligence that on Thursday, from half-past ten in the morning till half-past one in the afternoon, a furious cannonading was heard at City Point in the direction of the Petersburg front, which is some ten miles above. A battle was supposed to be in progress. Next we have the information from Richmond that the banks there have been sending away their effects, and that two percussion cap factories had been also removed to Danville or Lynchburg. From these facts, and others before received, we are left to conjecture the nature and results of these late undeveloped military operations.

They may be reduced to a mere demonstration from General Meade for the purpose of diverting the attention of General Lee from Sheridan's expedition; but they may also have been for the purpose of a nearer occupation of the Southside road, with or without a general engagement, as Lee might elect. We think it altogether probable that in these movements there was a larger purpose in view than the protection of Sheridan's cavalry. The Army of the James and the Army of the Potomac had both been equipped for an immediate advance. Lee had been weakened meantime to strengthen Johnston; the latter, at or near Raleigh, was beyond supporting distance of Lee; but by withholding a general movement against Lee, even a few days longer, Johnston might get up to the front a considerable body of reinforcements in advance of Sherman's army having the interior line of the Danville Railroad for the transfer of his troops. We think it probable that all these considerations were embraced in the "five minute" consultation the other day between Grant and Sherman, and that the latter has hurried back to prevent the junction of Johnston with Lee, in view of the evacuation of Richmond from the movement determined upon by General Grant.

The late rains and the resulting embargo upon the spongy roads around Petersburg may have interfered with the operations contemplated; but still we anticipate very early news of the evacuation of Richmond and the active pursuit of Lee's army, and that Sherman, too, is again upon the war path.

MEXICO AND THE REBEL ARMIES.—It would be somewhat remarkable if our great struggle should finally terminate in an extensive military migration, and if the difficult questions of the rebel armies and the proud and intractable Southern leaders should be settled in that way. Such an issue to such a war would not be without precedent. Wars between races of directly opposed systems of civilization are for supremacy, whatever appearance accidental local questions may give them; and one must either submit to be overwhelmed by the other and to lose its identity, or it must go out in search of "fresh fields and pastures new." Though such a migration of any considerable portion of a people seems to be hardly in the spirit of the present age, we certainly have the more essential elements of it in the remnants of the rebel armies; and there is a very rich and tempting territory fairly within their reach that could easily be seized and made subject to their arms. If Lee should move out of Richmond to the Southwest, and be very feebly pursued, and thence continue his march to Mexico, how it might change the whole aspect of the relations of this continent with Europe.

Seward, the French papers say, will recognize the government of Maximilian, and that will make us all right with France, while we would be sure to be all right with Mexico on the Monroe doctrine; for the government established by fifty or sixty thousand rebels would certainly be republican in form. The only difficulty then would be between France and the men who made such an irruption into her province. What would the political Messiah do? By the employment of the utmost military power that he could put in Mexico he could not cope with Lee. If he should try to hold Mexico he would fail terribly; and if he did not try—if he gave it up, he would certainly have to face a revolution in France.

RASCALS ABROAD—INFLUX OF TICKET-OF-LEAVE MEN.—It is reported that a large number of convicts, who have been transported from England to Australia for various felonies, have recently arrived in this country on tickets-of-leave. Most of them come to this city, and have spread themselves among the adjoining cities and towns, where they constitute a very important addition to our regular stock of native thieves, pickpockets and burglars. We have enough rascals of this sort of our own, without the assistance of foreign importations; and it behooves the authorities to see that all these foreign thieves be sent back to their own country the moment their whereabouts are discovered here. While on this subject, we should caution the public to beware of the multitude of pickpockets that swarm on public places, thoroughfares, ferry-boats, &c. In the absence of regular detectives in such places every citizen should constitute himself one, and keep an eye upon the movements of suspicious persons. Nearly every day thefts of this kind occur upon ferry-boats, and when ferry masters are urged to have detectives on board or at the slips, they say, "Tell that to the company, and that will

laugh at you." Therefore all persons must be on their guard, and when one of the villains is caught a summary example, such as throwing him into the river, might cool the ardor of others inclined to adopt a similar rascally line of business. By the way, how is it we hear of so few arrests of pickpockets by our regular police now-a-days?

The New Revenue Laws.

The amended Internal Revenue bill and the new Tariff act go into operation to-day. The provisions of the first named law are no doubt clearly within the understanding of all persons and corporations interested, including the city railroad companies, as it has been published from the copy furnished by the *HERALD* by nearly all the leading journals of the country.

The new Tariff act, which contains very little of importance except to liquor dealers, advances the duty on brandy, rum, gin, whiskey, cordials, arrack, absinthe, and all other spirituous liquors and spirituous beverages, fifty cents per gallon for first proof and under, and a proportionate increase for greater strength, making the customs tax three dollars instead of two dollars and fifty cents per gallon. Railroad iron must henceforth pay seventy cents per hundred pounds, which is an increase of ten cents; and wrought iron tubes are raised from two and a half to three and a half cents per pound. Raw cotton is advanced from two to five cents per pound, crude petroleum or rock oil from ten to twenty cents per gallon, and refined illuminating oil, other than fish oil, from thirty to forty cents. Crude coal oil will pay fifteen cents per gallon. Silk, ready made clothing, or clothing manufactured of a fabric composed mostly of silk, has been added to the list of dutiable goods, and is charged sixty per cent ad valorem. Quick-silver must also in future pay fifteen per cent on its value, and a tax has been levied upon imported cotton thread or yarn in the skein or hank. With some slight change in woven cotton goods the above are the main alterations in the rates.

The tonnage duty upon vessels is raised from ten to thirty cents per ton; but all vessels having licenses as coasters are permitted to trade with the ports in the British North American colonies, Mexico and the West India islands upon payment of the tonnage duty once a year; and the same clause is applicable to vessels engaged in the bank, whale or other fisheries; and, by a recent decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, vessels trading to any port south of Mexico, down to and including Aspinwall and Panama, are also included, being required to pay the duty but once a year.

Flax and hemp machinery and agricultural machinery will continue to be admitted duty free until the 31st day of March, 1866. It is specified in the act that in future imported goods, after having arrived within the limits of any port of entry, which may be damaged or destroyed before being bonded, shall not be subject to duty; or, if the duty has been paid upon them, the amount shall be refunded.

It is expected that the annual revenue to be derived from these new laws will reach four hundred millions of dollars.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION AND THE DESERTERS.—We have received a communication from some two hundred prisoners confined on Governor's Island, asking for information as to whether deserters who have been "picked up" are entitled to the same privileges as those who have given themselves up. For the information of the applicants, and all others "whom it may concern," we will say that the terms of the proclamation of the 11th of March are very explicit upon this point. The President offers a free pardon to all deserters who shall return voluntarily to their regiments within sixty days from the 10th day of March. Of course this does not include those who did not return and were arrested and lodged in prison. There is yet time until the 10th of May for those who are still absent without leave to return to their duty and receive the presidential clemency.

Grand Matinee Day.

The managers and artists generally seem determined that this day shall usurp the privileges of night, for there are to be no less than nine matinees.

At the Academy of Music, Mr. Gottschalk, Miss Simons and Signor Muzio take a farewell of the New York public in a complimentary benefit to the favorite pianist, on which occasion the grand marches from Faust and Tannhauser will be played on six pianos by Gottschalk, Muzio, Sanderson, Pradel, Lasserre and Trautner, in addition to the marcoses of Gottschalk and Miss Lucy Simons, the last time she will appear before us under that name.

In Irving Hall, Mlle. de Katow and Mr. Wohli, assisted by Mrs. Adeline Motte, contralto, and Signor Ponchielli, will give a gay fifty cent matinee at two o'clock, with a few programmes, in which de Katow's charmed violin and Wohli's wonderful left hand will be represented.

In the same neighborhood, the extraordinary feats of Eaton Stone, the tamer of steeds, and other equestrian and acrobatic performances at the Hippodrome, add to the pantomime of Mother Goose, and the spectacular Feast of Lanterns, which will be produced for the last time, to make way for "The Fairy Prince of Donoughmore" and the White Horse of Killarney, and will of course draw thousands of ladies, children and country folks.

Then, as for the theatres, which have recently learned the fashion of turning night into day, also, there will be a Cateb Plummer matinee at the Broadway, with Owens as the old toy maker, in which he will appear again in the evening. At the Olympic, we shall have the Streets of New York by daylight, at two o'clock, by special request. An East Lynne matinee, with Miss Lucille Western, at Niblo's Garden; Petrolonia at Wood's Minstrel; a grand spectacular drama at the New Bowery; and a combination of novelties at the American Theatre, complete the matinee attractions for to-day. With such a bill of fare it is very hard if people can be at a loss for a place to spend the day pleasantly, and give them a zest for the amusements of the evening. It is no harm to say that matinees have become an institution. By and by we shall all be going to operas, concerts and theatres in the daytime, and going to sleep at night.

GOTTSCHE'S FAREWELL CONCERT.—Niblo's Saloon was very handsomely filled last night at the last evening concert of Gottschalk, Miss Simons and Signor Muzio. It was evident that a good deal of warm and cordial feeling towards the artists on the eve of their departure existed in the audience. Gottschalk and Sanderson were twice escorted after the overture from William Tell, and gave in response Harry Sanderson's "Electric" and "Festive" polkas, which were received with unmistakable satisfaction. Miss Simons sang a duet from Don Giovanni, with Signor Ippolito; Marino's delightful tarantella, and two arias from the Child of the Regiment admirably, and was escorted in each. She received several magnificent floral tributes during the evening. Indeed, in every respect the highest favor was manifested towards her. A pleasant incident occurred after Gottschalk played his celebrated symphony on "The Battle Cry of Freedom." A gentleman from the audience came on the stage with a silver crown, handsomely set with amethysts and rubies in his hand, and presented it to Mr. Gottschalk as the gift of a few friends, saying, in a brief speech, among other things, that the name of Gottschalk would be remembered by Americans with as much veneration as that of Mozart, Mendelssohn and Beethoven was by Europeans. Gottschalk was evidently taken by surprise, and, for a while, did not seem to understand what it was all about. However, he accepted the cordial modestly—declining the effort of the speaker to place it on his head, bowed gracefully to the audience, and played his delicious Eolian murmurs, in response to the compliment which was conceived in friendship, and was duly noticed by the artist. The grand march from Tannhauser on six pianos completed the programme, which, upon being escorted, was followed by the audience's applause. The grand complimentary matinee to Mr. Gottschalk will take place at the Academy of Music.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1865.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.—The return of President Lincoln is still delayed, much to the annoyance and disgust of the large number of persons who are here on heavy expenses in pursuit of appointments. There is no certainty as to when he will return, as his presence at City Point is more important just now than it would be in Washington, except to the office seekers aforesaid. There is good ground for the belief that very important results will arise from this visit, originally undertaken as a relaxation and for sanitary reasons, but which circumstances may make one of the most memorable in history.

THE REGULATIONS REGARDING TRADE WITH THE REBEL STATES.

There is no probability that any material change in the Treasury regulations in regard to trade with the insurrectionary States will be immediately required. The operations under these regulations have been temporarily suspended by military orders; but it is believed that a few days will witness the removal of these restrictions, and a resumption of legitimate trade, under the regulations prescribed by Congress and the Treasury Department.

NO PASSES REQUIRED TO ALEXANDRIA.

The reign of military rule is being gradually relaxed as the rebellion fades away. After to-day no passes will be required for persons visiting Alexandria, which is the first time since the commencement of the war that access to any portion of Virginia has been permitted without passes from the military authorities. This result is highly gratifying, and is believed to be preliminary to the removal of all military restrictions consequent upon the suppression of the rebellion.

THE CASE OF DEVLIN AND CAHILL.

The finding and sentence in the Devlin and Cahill (New York bounty brokers) case, tried before General Bragg's military commission, of which Colonel N. C. Chipman, War Department, is Judge Advocate, have been confirmed by the Secretary of War. John Devlin was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, and fined three thousand dollars; James Devlin, seven years and five thousand dollars fine; John Cahill, five years' imprisonment. They are to be sent to Clinton prison. This is the first instance of a large batch of similar cases, and which bring to light the hidden frauds practiced by the government. Steps are being taken to bring to justice these offenders in other parts of the country, and prevent a recurrence of the frauds. The commission is going forward rapidly in the examinations.

THE NEW YORK QUARANTINE WAREHOUSE.

Mr. Simpson Draper, Collector of the port of New York, left here for that city this evening. He has been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to proceed at once to Albany and confer with Governor Fenton in relation to the legislation required by the State of New York in connection with the quarantine warehouse authorized to be constructed by an act of the last Congress, for which twenty thousand dollars were appropriated.

DEPARTURES FROM THE REBEL ARMIES.

Some idea of the depletion of the rebel armies from desertion may be obtained from the fact that during the month of February the oath was administered to twelve hundred and thirty-nine and during March to two thousand eight hundred and sixty deserters from Lee's army, at the office of Colonel Ingraham, in this city. One hundred and thirty-nine arrived here to-day, on the steamer Prince Albert, from City Point.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Three hundred wounded men arrived here from City Point this evening. A portion of these are rebel wounded.

THE NAVY.

DEPARTURE OF THE GUNBOAT MUSCOTA FOR THE PACIFIC.

The iron double-ended Muscota, ten guns, Commander George M. Ransom, sailed on Wednesday last from the Brooklyn yard for the Pacific, to which squadron she will be attached on her arrival. The Muscota is a side wheel steamer of about one thousand tons burden, of the double-ended class, well adapted for river service. She is of the same class as the Waterer, which is now plying at Panama to relieve the sailing sloop-of-war St. Marys.

The Muscota has been rather unfortunate thus far in her efforts to get to her place of destination, having already made two futile attempts. It is to be hoped she will succeed this time, and will report herself in the Pacific in good order.

SAILING OF THE STEAMER VANDERBILT.

The United States frigate Vanderbilt, fifteen guns, Captain C. W. Pickens, sailed on Thursday last for the West Gulf squadron, with a draft of over six hundred men, to be distributed among the vessels of that squadron. When this service is accomplished, she will go on a cruise in the West Indies, watching over the safety of our merchantmen in those waters.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW IRONSIDES AT PHILADELPHIA.

This splendid iron-clad, which has made a world-wide reputation for herself, both in Charleston harbor, under Commodore Stephen C. Rowan, and at Port Fisher, under Commodore John A. Balfour, arrived on Thursday at Philadelphia from the James river for repairs. It will require a few weeks to put her in condition for service again.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF PORT FISHER.

We have received a spirited lithograph, in colors, of the naval bombardment of Port Fisher, drawn by F. F. Laycock, United States Navy, and published by Endicott & Co. The drawing is correct and life-like, and the artistic finish fine.

MAILS FOR THE EAST AND WEST GULF SQUADRONS.

The gunboat Florida, seven guns, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander Buel, will sail about the 5th of April for the East and West Gulf squadrons, with mails and supplies. Letters and packages will be delivered if sent to care of Navy Yard, Brooklyn Navy Yard, before the day of sailing.

Personal Intelligence.

Brigadier General B. C. Ludlow, commanding United States forces at Williamsburg, Yorktown and along the York river; General John E. Mulford; Brigadier General Joseph E. B. Ricketts, commanding defenses of the James river; Major General D. L. Hamer; Captain Johnson, of General Voge's staff; Lieutenant W. E. Kisselburgh, of General Voge's staff; John M. Francis, Esq., editor of the Troy Times; Mrs. General Mulford; Mrs. General Carr, Mrs. J. M. Francis, and several others were guests of General E. C. O. Ord, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina, at the residence of General Voge, at Fort Harrison and other points of interest along the army lines.

Major General Banks leave to-morrow for New Orleans via Cairo and the Mississippi river. A complementary dinner is to be given him to-night by his friends in this city.

City Intelligence.

FUNERAL OF MR. JACOB LITTLE.—The funeral of Mr. Jacob Little, of a Scotch church, yesterday, was attended by a most respectable assembly of ladies and gentlemen, including a number of persons distinguished in almost every walk of life. Owing to the very unpleasant weather, however, the attendance was not so large as it otherwise would have been. About half-past three o'clock the service began by a solemn procession from the house to the altar, four men carrying the coffin, which was preceded by Mr. Brown, sexton of the church; Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Taylor and the following pall bearers: Messrs. Benjamin R. Winkler, John Shub, John Hopt, Edward Prime, David Clarkson, Wm. W. DeForest, Wm. Lawton and John Alstyne. The coffin was deposited just in front of the altar, and the pastor immediately resumed the solemn service by reading the customary lesson over the dead. At the conclusion of this the one hundred and twenty fifth hymn was chanted by the choir and congregation, after which an extempore prayer was read by the officiating clergyman. This terminated the religious ceremonies, and Dr. Taylor announced that the lid would be removed in order to enable the friends of the deceased to take a last look at his mortal remains. The assembled mourners thereupon passed up the centre aisle, and each in his or her turn viewed the corpse. The coffin was a magnificent rosewood structure, elaborately finished, and was decked with a beautiful wreath of flowers. The remains were conveyed from Grace church to Greenwood Cemetery, where they were interred in the family vault.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—The junior exhibition of the above University was held yesterday in the chapel of the institution, Washington square. Prayer having been offered by the Chancellor, J. D. Ferris, a very interesting programme was gone through by the students of the University. Oration of a very superior order were given by C. Chapman, W. Hall, S. G. Keyser, D. Tim, J. Ogle, Jr., I. F. Ludlum and others. We mention as particularly worthy of commendation the address of Mr. Ogle, on Alexander II.; also that of Mr. Ludlum, on General Sherman. A very excellent band performed a varied selection of music at intervals. The literary portion of the programme having been gone through, the Chancellor stated that the Best A. Campbell Essay, by Mr. Charles Dwyer, was the adjudicator of the "Webster Prize," which is awarded to the most finished orator of the annual exhibition of the University, and that having bestowed early praise on Mr. Isaac Ogle, they felt Mr. John Ogle, Jr., entitled to the prize. Mr. Ogle having received the reward of merit, in the shape of several valuable books, amid great applause, the address was pronounced. The evening term of study of the University will commence on Monday, April 3rd.

CANBY.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

Major General Lew. Wallace in Texas on a Special Mission.

Meeting Between General Wallace and the Rebel General Slaughter.

Texas to Secede from the Confederacy.

THE NEW MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. William H. Wells' Despatch.